RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX. WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1828. No. 431.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, *May* 14.		Fayetteville, *April* 16.		Newbern, *March* 29.		Petersburg, *May* 9.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	120	125	125	16	150	175	125	200
Apple,	—	35	36	36	40	40	50	35	100
Peach,	—	—		45	5	75	80	75	100
Bacon,	lb.	7	10	6	8	6	7	7	8
Beeswax,	—	25	26	22	23	28		25	
Butter,	—	15	20	15	20	12	18	12	25
Coffee,	—	14	15	14	17	18		15	18
Corn,	bush.	50		40		35	40	35	
Cotton,	lb.		8	8¼	9	8	9	8	10
Candles, mould,	—	15	16	16		15		14	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			75		70	80		
Flour,	bbl.	525	550	400	450	650		500	700
Feathers,	lb.			25	28	35	40	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100	110	90	125	100	125	90	100
Country,	—	37	40	43	45	45	5	35	
Iron,	ton			—		—		110	0112
Lard,	lb.	9	10	7	7½	7	8	7	8
Lime,	cask	150	175	200	25	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	30	35	31	33	29	32	35	4
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg	—		8½	9	—		7½	8
Oats,	bush.	—		25	30	—		—	
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	800	—		600	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	100	112	125	150	90	100	125	150
West India,	—	80	90	70	80	85	90	75	100
New England,	—	40	42	40		40	45	42	45
Rice,	cwt.	275	300	350	400	300	325	400	450
Shot,	—	—		1000		—		850	1000
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.			75		65		75	
Turk's Island,	—	40	45	75		60		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	800	1000	850	1100	900	1000	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		19	22	18	23	18	25
Tea, Imperial, & Gunpowder,	—	—		150	175	—		140	150
Hyson,	—	—		120		—		—	
Young Hyson,	—	—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	425	250	275	—		250	700
Tallow,	lb.	10		8		10		—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		70	75	—		80	85
Whiskey,	gall.	32	35	25	30		30	33	35
Wine, Madeira,	—	—		250	400	300	375	250	500
Teneriffe,	—	—		125	150	125	160	—	
Sherry,	—	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	—	—		200	300	—		—	
Malaga,	—	—		75	125	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain Benjamin Rhodes, of the county of Orange, and state of North Carolina, and an inhabitant of the village of Chapel Hill, has absconded with my wife Susan Price, without any cause or provocation whatever, this is therefore to caution all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and further that I shall enforce the law against the said Rhodes

Washington Price.

Raleigh, April 24. 27—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, surviving executor of John Kelly, deceased, will expose to public sale, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of six months, the following tracts of LAND, all joining each other,

No. 4, 5, 6, and part of No 7

as designated in the will of the deceased, containing

Three Hundred and Fifty Acres.

more or less, five miles east of Hillsborough, adjoining Binoni Jackson, John Holden, Elizabeth Holden, the heirs of the deceased, Jas. Cain, and others, on Monday the 26th day of May next, being the first day of May court; the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

John Kelly, *Executor.*

April 22. 3w—27

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID a note of hand, drawn by John Faddis in favour of Faucett & M'Collum for fifty seven dollars and seventy five cents, or thereabouts, dated the 31st of January last, and assigned to John Wilson. All persons are therefore hereby cautioned against trading for said note, or the said John Faddis from paying the same to any person but the subscriber.

John Wilson.

April 22. 27—3w

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted for articles purchased at the sale of Enoch Thompson, on the 8th day of Sept. 1826, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as a delay until after next county court will make it necessary to put them into the hands of an officer for collection.

Wm. Pickett, *Agent for Enoch Thompson.*

May 6. 49—

READY MADE CLOTHING.

N. J. PALMER has just received and opened for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, an assortment of

Ready Made CLOTHING,

consisting of Great Coats, Cloaks, Surtouts, Frock and Close Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. also

Leghorn, Sattin & Silk BONNETS,

trimmed; which he will sell at reduced prices for cash.

All orders for articles in the above line will be received and promptly supplied.

He still continues to keep an assortment of *BOOKS & STATIONARY* for sale at his usual low prices. Additonal supplies short expected.

April 1. 24—3w

THE BLOODED HORSE, ARABIAN,

WILL stand one mile and a half west of Hillsborough, on the Hartford road, at ten dollars a season, payable on the 1st of January, 1829, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars any time during the season fifteen dollars will be asked for insurance—and five dollars for a single leap.

ARABIAN is a beautiful horse, four years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, and of the best blood. His sire is the celebrated horse Saladin, which was imported some years ago by the American consul at Tripoli, having been selected by him from a large number of fine horses belonging to the Bashaw. His dam was got by the well known horse President, whose stock is in high repute.

The season will commence on the 10th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July.

The Arabian horses, though not remarkable for size, are noted for fleetness and durability; and it is thought that crossed with the Sir Archie blood, they will produce the finest horses for the saddle, waggon or plough.

When mares are sent from a distance, they will be attended and fed at a moderate charge; but no liability for accidents.

Z. Mitchell, *Groom.*

February 5. 16—

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale,

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

AS my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpey humpey.

February 13. 17—tf

TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust executed to the subscriber to secure the payment of certain monies therein expressed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the 26th day of this month, for cash, the tract of land whereon Col. Hugh Mulhollan resides, adjoining lands of Pollock's heirs and others, containing

Nine Hundred and Seventy-five Acres,

more or less; also one other tract of land, on the waters of Cain creek, adjoining lands of J. P. Sneed & Co. Ezekiel Brewer and other, containing

Three Hundred and Fifteen Acres,

more or less; also one other tract of land on the waters of Haw river, adjoining lands of Child & Clancy and others, containing

Two Hundred and Sixty-eight Acres,

more or less; all as the property of said Mulhollan.

A. B. Bruce, *Trustee.*

May 8. 30—

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by John Wilson to the subscriber, to secure the payment of certain debts therein specified, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 27th day of May instant, (it being the 2d day of May court,)

A number of likely Negroes;

also one tract of land lying in Caswell county, whereon the said John Wilson now lives, it being the same land whereon Solomon Parks lived and died, containing

Five Hundred Acres,

more or less.

Richard S. Clinton, *Trustee.*

May 8. 30—

NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 24th of March last, a negro girl named Mariah, eighteen years of age, slim built, long chin and lips, some black spots on the white of her eyes, inclined to stutter when frightened. She is probably lurking in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing her, under the penalty of the law. A reasonable reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, and all necessary expenses paid.

Handy Wood.

Haw River, near Murphey's mill, May 13. 30—3wp

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the stable of the subscriber, who lives in the north west corner of Granville county, on the 12th inst.

Grey Horse,

shod before, branded with the letter "T" on the left hip, and had on a bell and yoke. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber.

John Sandford.

April 22. 49—3w

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Saddlers Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel-assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. M'Dade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13—tf

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1828.

James Holdman, vs. *Andrew Murdock, adm'r. of James Murdock, dec'd.* } Justice's execution, levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Murdock, one of the heirs at law of the said James Murdock, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Murdock appear at the next term of our County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to show cause wherefore the land levied on shall not be sold, judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him.

Test, **J. Taylor,** *Clerk*

Price adv. $2 75. 22—6w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the Cain Creek Battalion.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Morrow's on Friday the 23d of May next, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court-martial; and on Saturday the 24th, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for Battalion exercise.

John Thompson, *Major.*

April 29 28—

BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour,
O'er every land."

From a South Carolina Paper.

ON PLANTING THE IRISH POTATO.

Messrs. Editors:—As I perceive you take an interest in disseminating Agricultural information, for the benefit of the farmers of our state—and as I conceive it the duty of every citizen to contribute his mite to the accomplishment of so laudable an undertaking, no matter how humble may be that mite, I have thought proper to communicate for your paper a method of planting the Irish potato, not generally known to my fellow farmers. This is a vegetable of which the most of us are fond, and one that will, under proper culture, produce as much, if not more food than any other species of vegetable with which we are acquainted. The plan recommended to me, and which I would extend to the benefit of all, is to plant the potato as usual, except that it be covered very lightly with earth, and that straw (half rotten is preferable) to the depth of 18 or 20 inches, be entirely spread over the bed or field where the potato is planted. This constitutes and terminates the whole labour. The potato here remains subject to no injury from the frost; and, when once wet, not liable to be affected by drought. The straw, becoming rotten and acting as a manure, produces the potatoes in great exuberance—and in a degree that would indeed surprise those who had not made the experiment.

Whilst writing on the subject of the potato, Messrs. Editors, you will indulge me in a few remarks on the luxuriance that this vegetable has been made to attain in Ireland, and the general uses to which it may be made to apply by our farmers. On the first article, I will merely state, on the authority of the Encyclopæ ia Britannica, that from one slice of a potato has proceeded no less than 84 stalks, and the production of these stalks were 965 potatoes.

As the potato is supposed to have been introduced into Ireland from North America, there can be no good reason why its luxuriance should not be as great here, with its appropriate cultivation, as in the Emerald Isle. The utility of the potato, for table use, is well known. When boiled and mixed with meal they are an excellent food for milch cows in winter, and have the excellent quality of not giving any disagreeable flavor to either the milk or butter. It is stated that they are preferable, for this use, to either the turnip or cabbage. When prepared in the same manner they are equally beneficial in fattening hogs. With these qualities it becomes every farmer to look well to the rearing of the vegetable—and not suffer the crop to be an object of very inferior consideration, as it is now too often regarded.

A FARMER.

A FINE EXTRACT FROM CHERRIES.

Take a whiskey barrel for a brewing cask, cut a stave to leave a hole five inches long. As you fill the barrel with Morello cherries, add twenty pounds of white Havana sugar; then add as much good whiskey as the barrel will hold. Over the square put a piece of catgut or coarse muslin to keep out insects. A stick will stir the contents of the cask, which is advantageous to be done every day. At the end of fifteen days, pour off, by the square, all the liquid, which put into a whiskey cask; then take the cherries and pour in hominy mortar until you crack the stones well—return into the cask, adding at the same time, twenty pounds of Havana white sugar, and six gallons of water—stir it daily six days; then strain off and squeeze out all you can get from the pulp, adding it to the first drawing—spicket the barrel and put it on skids—in five days it will refine, and prove to be a delicious extract. To be drank as you would wine. It will make punch, with the addition of a proper quantity of lemon or lime juice, and water.

HORSES.

The following remarks upon horses are copied from the publication of an eminent farrier in Europe; and we think them worth the perusal of farmers generally.

"The pulse of a horse in health, is from 36 to 40 beats in a minute, and may be easily felt by prefixing the finger gently upon the temporal artery, which is situated about an inch and a half backwards from the corner of the eye.

"Horses have not the faculty of puking, or even belching wind out of their stomachs, and therefore are peculiarly subject to wind colic.

"When a horse has been over-ridden, bloody spots may be seen in the white of his eyes.

"A limber dock is sure evidence of a limber back; that is a weak one.

"A horse that is hardy and good for business, has a short back bone, which terminates forward of the hip bones.

"A decoction of white oak bark, will kill botts by tanning them, and they will become so shrivelled as scarcely to be discernable when discharged.

"The principal signs of a good horse are these: The eyes are set apart in the head, and large and bright; the quirl high in the forehead, one or two in the neck is a good sign; the neck well set on high; the shoulder blades pretty high, and converging to a point; the breast full and large, and so also behind; the body round, for flat bodied, or slab sided horses are weak natured; the dock still going wide behind, for if the gambols knock together, it shows that the horse is feeble; chewing the bit when provoked, is a good sign.

"It is a Spanish proverb that "a dapple grey will sooner die than tire."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On Saturday last, at New York, Mr. Justice Wyman committed (in default of bail) a man named Kane, for great cruelty to his horse. We are glad of this example, and hope it may be followed up with zeal. There is an impression among cartmen and other drivers—which stands in need of correction—that they have a right to use any sort of brutality to their own animals. Kane offered to the magistrate the apology that "he was a little CUT at the time in question having just taken a WHET of bitters." This is precisely the excuse offered for half the outrages which come every month under the review of the court of sessions; but as the pernicious cause does not abate with punishment, it would hardly diminish with impunity, and is therefore properly disregarded by the law. Mr. Wyman stated the determination of the police to deal in the same manner with all persons similarly offending.

N. Y. Statesman.

ANTIPATHIES.—The most eminent men have been remarkable for their natural infirmities and antipathies. The Duke D'Epernon fell into a swoon at the sight of a rabbit; the Mareschel Albert was taken ill upon bringing a pig to table; Ladislaus, King of Poland, began to run as soon as he perceived an apple; Erasmus became feverish at the sight of fish; Scaliger was seized by a tremor at the sight of water cresses; Tyco Brahe at the appearance of a hare or fox could not support himself; every eclipse of the moon threw Lord Bacon into a fainting fit; Boyle was seized with an unaccountable uneasy at the sound of water running from a pipe. Le Vayer could not endure the notes of any musical instrument, but felt the most lively pleasure when it thundered; and it is related that an English gentleman fainted as often as he heard read the 53d chapter of Isaiah.

LIBERIA COFFEE.—A friend has furnished the editor of the Baltimore Gazette, with a sample of remarkably fine coffee from Liberia. The only thing it wants is age, being of this year's crop. One of the most respectable grocers of Baltimore, who is fully competent to decide upon such matters, pronounced it, without knowing whence it came, to be not inferior to the Mocha, and better than the Java, which is selling in our market for 16 cents.

ATTEMT AT A DUEL.—Two members of the Pennsylvania legislature met to decide an affair of honor, when one of the seconds fainted. The principals upon this shook hands and returned to the tavern which they had left, bearing the inanimate body of their sensitive friend. Such is the statement in the Delaware Advertiser.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—NO. XIII.

Five questions are distinguishable, to which it is important to give clear answers, that we may arrive at a conclusion not to be distrusted. With respect to the first of these, What is a Railroad? it has already been answered, in the eighth number, formerly published. The second is, How much must be the cost per mile?—Thirdly, Can the means be provided?—Fourthly, Where ought a Railroad to be made, so that every inch of it, as soon as finished, shall be instantly useful, and that its untility may grow in exact proportion to the growth of the work, until in a reasonable time the whole people shall enjoy its advantages? Lastly, is there evidence, and what is it, that vast benefits will commence immediately to be felt; that the advantages will for some years constantly and rapidly increase; that they will never cease to be enlarged with the progress of time; and that without such advantages, secured by these, or some other means less easily attainable, we must forever continue an impoverished, suffering and humiliated people?

It is our purpose now to show, How much does a mile of Railroad cost?

Here we shall warn the reader, that such a Railway as we are about to estimate, is modelled upon the principles of solidity, economy and durability, and peculiarly adapted to our own circumstances. No expenditure is intentionally allowed, for show or for unimportant purposes. It will be sufficient to obtain a substantial structure, and we wish nothing more. As for magnificence or display, we are at the present time, not in a condition, nor have we any disposition to consult them. They may best be left to some future period, when augmented wealth and power may choose to be gratified in such accompaniments. This, as we may suppose, will make way for a smaller result in the estimation than it is customary to see. And if all the circumstances be weighed, we can form no safe or confident judgment from the cost of such structures in Great Britain or our northern states, to determine the expense necessary to us, favoured as we are in many respects. To show this, we need only mention, 1. A hundred miles of level country first to be traversed, and then the aid of tolls on that part for finishing the rest, where it will cost more among hills. 2. The cheapness of the land necessary to the road. 3. The cheapness and excellency of the timber upon the spot. 4. Our freedom from frosts, penetrating deeply into the ground, and rendering it always necessary, in higher latitudes, to dig more deeply, and underpin with stone foundations. Other circumstances might be mentioned, but these are the most important, and they are quite obvious.

Formerly, we were unwilling to attempt a detailed calculation, because it is a question most safely answered by a survey and valuation actually made. In what we said formerly upon the subject, a nominal sum was adopted from an experiment already known in Pennsylvania. Some rate of expense was necessary to speak definitely. The ground upon which that sum was assumed, was then explicitly made known, and it was thought admissible, because it was derived, not from supposition, but from fact. It was hoped that our legislative body, on a question evidently so momentous to our state, would adopt some measure, by which the question of practicability and expense might be settled.—Such, however, we all know, was not the result. This was not wonderful, when we consider, that at the time when that legislature was appointed, the Railway had never particularly called our attention, and the current of opinion was setting strongly against internal improvement, on account of our past failures in canals and rivers. The reasons of these disappointments we shall hereafter shew, and they are all such as speak emphatically in favor of the work which now solicits our consideration. It is presumed that an answer to the proposed inquiry of expense, meriting our confidence, is felt by most men to be extremely desirable. In defect of such information as we could wish, it will now be prosecuted with all the evidence within our power. It shall be such, also, as every man who attentively hears it read, can comprehend. Happily, as has been remarked, the first hundred miles from a seaport towards the upper country, is so nearly level, except when waters are to be passed, that if a mile of level Railway can be estimated, it will serve as a standard for the probable expense through the whole of that distance. For a hilly country, we can arrive at a definite conclusion respecting each mile, only by a survey of capable engineers.

In our proposed valuation will be comprehended, 1. Land to be purchased. 2. Grubbing and cleaning of a necessary breadth. 3. Excavation of earth. 4. Timber for sleepers. 5. Timber for rails. 6. Laying down and fastening the timbers. 7. Iron. 8. Passing places. 9. Bridges and culverts.

1. With respect to the requisite quantity of land: it is desirable to purchase a breadth of four poles the whole length of the road. Now every distance of 40 poles in length and 4 wide, is an acre. A mile, therefore, or 320 poles in length, will make 8 acres, which at 4 dollars per acre, is 32 dollars. Four dollars is a large sum for these lands in general. They are mostly covered with pines, and of little value for culture. But sometimes lands of a better quality along the margins of waters must be traversed. The allowance here made, it is thought, is liberal, for one species of land with another. From actual inquiry, the greater part of the lands would be two dollars an acre.

2. Of the ground thus provided, it is unnecessary to grub and clear more than one rod in breadth. It is an advantage in a southern climate to have trees left or even planted for shade on each side of a public road. It is a man's days work to grub forty rods in length and one in breadth. Hired by the year, or even by the month, a labourer in such business, could not cost 50 cents a day; yet let us allow that sum. To grub a mile, then, is the work of 8 days, and costs 4 dollars. The removal of trees, root and stock, as they happen within the assigned breadth of a rod, it is more difficult to estimate. Let us suppose that it must be worth ten times as much as the grubbing, that is 40 dollars a mile. The whole, then, for grubbing and cleaning, is 44 dollars. This is upon the supposition that it must be done along the whole extent of the road, which would not be the case.

3. The ground to be excavated or dug out, is 8 feet wide. This is quite sufficient, though some engineers in the extensiveness and magnificence of their plans might call for more. A trench a mile long, 8 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, gives less than 3,129 cubic yards of earth to be removed: let us call it 3,180 yards. These at 16 cents a yard amount to 469 dollars and a half. The digging, in this case, is very different from that of a canal, which is much deeper. A labourer could certainly excavate 4 cubic yards in a day, which would be 60 cents. The whole 3,130 yards, at 60 cents for every 4 yards, or 15 cents a yard, amount to less than 470 dollars. Through much of that part of the surface consisting of a loose sand and vegetable mould, or clay without stones, and in some instance of sand only, it is probable, that by the plough and scraper, so shallow an excavation could be effected at much less expense. This is certainly true, where the roots of trees have been long extirpated. We are safe, therefore, in stating the sum already mentioned for digging a mile.

4. The sleepers are 8 feet long, and a foot square. They are placed in the bottom of the trench, and directly across it, at the distance of not less than 5 feet apart, that is from centre to centre, or four feet in the clear. This is experimentally proved to be a proper distance; for though the interval of the sleepers at Mauch Chunk, in Pennsylvania, is 4 feet, at Quincy, in Massachusetts, it is eight. These Railroads were both visited in 1827, by the committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, and by their report, they wear and perform well *—Though we have the authority of the Quincy Railroad, for the distance of 8 feet between the sleepers, it will be seen that we have not availed ouselves of it; but have made the distance three feet less, to ensure a sufficient firmness to the rails which are to be supported by them.—Our sleepers would be of the best heart of pitch pine, and would last thirty years. Two modes of measuring solid timber are common in different parts of the country. One is in cubic feet—the other by inboard measure. By the former, a sleeper a foot square and 8 feet long is 8 cubic feet. This, at 5 dollars a hundred, or 5 cents a foot, is 40 cents.—The price here taken for solid timber furnished on the ground where it is to be used, is ascertained by good authority from our lower country. The same sort of timber can be used for the Railroad, should it be extended to the mountains, for on the finished part of the road, the transportation of timber to the parts next to be added, will cost little or nothing.—The interval of the sleepers being 5 feet, and the number of feet in a mile 5,280, there will be 1,056 sleepers, which at 40 cents each, make less than 423 dollars.

5. Across the sleepers, and in the direction of the road, two rails are necessary, each a mile long, by piecing timbers together at their extremities. These are placed parallel to one another at the distance of the wheels, and securely fastened down upon the sleepers. Each rail is 10 inches deep and 6 wide, and will amount to 2,200 cubic feet, which at 5 cents a foot cost 110 dollars. For both rails, therefore, we allow 220 dollars.

6. For valuing the work of laying down the sleepers, and fastening the rails upon them, we shall be at a loss unless we apply the rule of carpenters for estimating cost in house framing. Ten feet square, or 100 square feet of surface, make what they call a square, in this sort of work. A mile long and 8 feet wide is a surface of 42,240 square feet, which divided by a hundred gives little less than 423 squares. At 60 cents per square, the amount is not quite 254 dollars.

7. A bar of hammered iron 9 feet one inch and two thirds in length, an inch and a half wide, and a quarter of an inch thick being weighed was found to be 11 pounds and three quarters, and is of the proper size to be put on the rails. A strap of iron of this breadth and thickness, and a mile in length, weighs 6883 pounds. One such bar must be put on the top of each rail at the inner edge, and upon these the flanged iron wheels of the waggons are to run. Two such bars, each a mile long, weigh 13766 pounds. This quantity of iron rolled into bars of the right size, and purchased for 5 cents per pound, costs not quite 689 dollars. We are aware that some engineers may ask more iron than this, but experience is now daily proving more to be unnecessary, and it is of primary consequence to us, to exclude all gratuitous expense, at the same time that we know from trial actually made that we allow enough.

Let us now collect these different sums and they will be as follows:

1. Land for a mile of Railroad, 8 acres,	$ 32
2. Grubbing and clearing a rod wide	44
3. Excavating 3130 cubic yards at 15 cts.	470
4. 1056 sleepers at 40 cents	423
5. For rails, 4400 cubic feet of timber	220
6. Framing and laying down	254
7. Iron, 13756 pounds, at 5 cents	689
Total	$2139

This amount of two thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars for a mile of Railway in a single line, is at the rate of 40 cents a foot.

8. At every third of a mile a passing place must be provided for turning out where carriages are meeting one another.† The upward trade from the sea to the interior country, is generally lighter than the downward. Legal regulations therefore are framed to favor the latter, and signals are given by the sound of a horn, that those who are approaching one another in opposite directions may comply with these regulations by turning into the passing places. If we suppose that eight waggons may sometimes be in one train, and commonly there will be no more than five, and that each waggon occupies 9 feet, a passing place must be 72 feet long. These therefore will require 216 feet to every mile, which at 40 cents a foot as before shown, is less than 87 dollars. We arrive then at the following result.

Total cost of a mile in a single line	$2132
216 feet for passing places	87
Cost of a mile of Railway with 3 passing places	$2219

9. Having thus determined as we could, that a mile of Railroad over level ground may cost 2219 dollars, an article of charge still remains, on which we shall speak not very positively, as it depends on circumstances not to be anticipated with a precision in which we can confidently rest.—Where waters occur bridges must be provided. A committee of the Massachusetts legislature on the subject of a Railroad from Boston to the Hudson river, remark in their report, that "the rivers and other streams of water to be passed by the proposed Railroad, are not such as to offer any serious difficulty. Bridges can be constructed differing little in their form except the rails, from those in common use"†—Admitting this assurance of the committee, it furnishes the basis of a conjectural opinion respecting the expense of passing streams of water. If we allow on this account 300 dollars a mile, it will be enough, though a bridge should be necessary every 5 miles, costing a thousand dollars; or every ten miles costing 2000.

We are now prepared to give a final statement of expense, and it is as follows:

Cost of a mile of Railway over dry and level ground with 3 passing places	$2219
For bridges and culverts at 200 dollars per mile	200
	2419
One tenth for contingencies	242
Total expense of a mile of Railway	$2661

The sum of two thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars a mile, may excite our apprehensions, because it appears less than the estimate which we commonly see. We solicit a dispassionate consideration of it, with a wish to ascertain any mistakes, that we may if possible, substantiate such a conclusion as will be verified in practice. We shall conclude with some cautionary remarks to engineers or well informed persons, who will suggest through the Register corrections to any errors which may have been committed.

1. In our southern climate it is presumed wholly unnecessary to provide against the effects of frost, by foundations of stone or rubble. A charge of 350 dollars is thus saved in every mile, according to an estimate with which Mr. Mills, a distinguished practical engineer, has very kindly and politely favored us.

2. The timbers by that gentleman's valuation, cost considerably less than in the one here given. The dimensions, distance and prices not being stated, to show specifically how the result was obtained, it was not followed because we wish it to appear precisely how we arrive at every sum charged.

3. Perhaps the smallness of the excavation, and a limitation of the whole work within a compass quite sufficient, but needlessly enlarged, may furnish another reason why this estimate falls short of others.

4. The state has engineers constantly in employment, independently of such a structure as this. It is presumed therefore that this expense is already provided, at least to a certain extent.

5. The price of iron as given by Mr. Mills is three cents and a half a pound.—It is here taken to be 5 cents. At the greater price, the whole of the iron costs 207 dollars more than at the less. Could this be deducted, the mile of railroad would be reduced below two thousand five hundred dollars. C.

* See "Report of the Committee," p. 2 & 5.

† See "Adamson's account of the Stockton and Darlington Railway." p. 35.

† See "Proceedings of sundry citizens of Baltimore." p. 18.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 8.

The packet ship John Jay, Captain Holdrege, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of April. The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of London papers to the 7th of April, Liverpool of the 8th, and Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to the 5th.

By this arrival we have received the London periodicals for April.

"Clouds and darkness" still rest upon the affairs of the East, and the designs both of Russia and the Porte are yet veiled in obscurity. The following paragraph is from the London Courier of the 5th—the latest evening paper from the British Capital. The assertions are made with a degree of confidence which indicates an access to the best sources of information.

TURKEY.—The latest advices from Constantinople, through Vienna, and from St. Petersburgh, by the Paris papers of Wednesday, and one dated Thursday, have not added any new fact of importance to those which have already been communicated. But it is necessary to re-state them, because so many erroneous accounts have been published, from which the public might be induced to believe that every thing was not only in a train of amicable adjustment between Turkey and Greece, but that Turkey had evinced a disposition to make her submission to Russia, to return to the treaty of Akerman, and to pay Russia a certain sum of money. There is no truth in these assertions. The Russian troops have not passed the Pruth, but the day fixed for the passage is the 12th inst. The emperor Nicholas sets off for the army about a week afterwards. Turkey, though she has granted a three month's armistice to the Greeks, has not yet taken any step that can warrant us in supposing she intends to accede to such conditions as would induce Russia to desist from war. On the contrary, the latest advices left her increasing her main army at Adrianople, and strengthening the forts of the Dardanelles. The great preparations of defence of the Ottoman appear to be in fortifying their capital, where the Sultan still remains with his new organized troops, in whom he places the utmost confidence. This he considers necessary to the safety of his person, in case a revolution should take place at Constantinople, which is not improbable; as it appears that the most part of his disorganized forces view with a jealous eye, his attachment to his newly armed legions, who are disciplined in the European style, and one single defeat of these undisciplined hordes by the troops of the Czar will place the Grand Seignor in a very awkward predicament.

In corroboration of the above, we find the following article in the Morning Herald of April 7th, under the head of "Private Correspondence" from Vienna, March 25.

"The day before yesterday, M. de Tatischeff, the Russian ambassador, delivered to Prince Metternich the definite note of the Russian court concerning the affairs of the East. This note, which was communicated to the courts of London and Paris, three weeks before, announces the formal decision of the emperor Nicholas, to force the Porte to accede to the treaty of the 6th July; it adds that his majesty will pass the Pruth with his army, on the 12th April; lastly, it declares that the manifesto which will appear on this subject, will depend on the answers which the emperor shall receive from the courts of London and Paris."

Billing's Liverpool Advertiser of April 8, gives the following in a postcript, under the date of London, Sunday evening, April 6:—

"Government received despatches yesterday afternoon from Vienna. Of their contents nothing has transpired, but they are generally supposed to be favorable, as nothing to the contrary is known. The military preparations on the part of the Austrian government, remain uncontradicted; and, from the tenor of some of the foreign journals, we are led to believe that a large Austrian army of observation is to be kept up, to watch the movements of the Russians. This and other circumstances, seem fully to justify the supposition that there is the greatest distrust entertained on the part of the two emperors. A private letter from Vienna of 25th ult. says, that the intercourse between that capital and Russia, was in a great measure suspended, as far as regards couriers, but no impediment was thrown in the way of the transmission of letters by the ordinary post."

The latest intelligence from Constantinople is to the 3d of March inclusive, received at Vienna, by express. The Austrian Observer gives the substance of the news thus:

"Constantinople, March 3.

"The commission which set out on the 29th February, from this capital for the Morea, consisting of the First Vicar of the Patriarchate, the two Bishops of Chalcedon and Derkis, and a civil officer of the Porte, is to invite the insurgents to submit and offer them peace—a complete amnesty, and several considerable advantages; and at the same time a suspension of hostilities, by sea and land, for three months. The orders relative to the execution of this latter point, were despatched beforehand to Ibrahim and to Redschid Pacha, by special messengers.

"This step has produced the most favorable effect in the capital. People connect it with several measures lately taken, and particularly the recent ratification of the treaties of commerce concluded with Spain, Denmark and Naples, and hence they infer that the Porte never can have intended to withdraw itself from the obligations stipulated by the convention of Akermann.

"The delivery of firmans to vessels bound to the Black Sea—though in truth the delay which they may have experienced, has been the less prejudicial to them as the season rendered their departure impossible—is also considered as a proof that the passage has only been suspended by temporary circumstances, and not definitively closed. All these considerations give many chances to the hopes of peace."

The German papers contain a copy of the firman issued on the 10th of January last, for the expulsion of the Armenians of Angora from the capital.—This firman is addressed to the Armenian patriarch, and states that the indulgence of the Porte, in allowing Armenians from the Provinces, particularly from Angora, to settle in Constantinople, had given rise to all kinds of disorders. It complains that priests, money changers, mechanics, and also others who are mere idlers, have failed to preserve the bounds of decorum, and induced a fear that the tranquility of the capital, and the morals of the people, would be endangered by their longer residence there. They are, therefore, by this firman, ordered to return to their own country within a period of twelve days, and "never again to tread the ground of the capital, but to gain a livelihood in their own country, by trade or by agriculture."

On the 27th March the Prince of Orange left Berlin for St. Petersburgh. One report says he is to have a distinguished command in the Rusian army, and another that he has been offered the throne of Constantinople, by the emperor Nicholas!!

TURKS AND GREEKS.—Advices from Trieste to the 21st March, mention that the Greek steamboat cruizing in the Ionian Sea, had taken a great many pirates. An envoy from Constantinople was expected at Corfu.

A Turkish force on the frontiers of Bosnia, had alarmed the inhabitants considerably. The troops in that province had been augmented and well supplied. A tax had been imposed upon the inhabitants by the porte, and contributions of corn and cattle levied. The manufactory of arms at Bosnia Serai, had been compelled to deliver up to the Turkish authorities all the arms that were ready.

PORTUGAL.—Official advices from Portugal, are to the 22d of March. The attempts to proclaim Don Miguel king, had failed. The soldiers would not be guilty of the treason, and the respectable inhabitants are equally indisposed to it. The rabble only demand it. The London Courier seems to anticipate that Don Pedro may soon return to Portugal, where the whole population would hail his arrival with transport. The British troops, and the squadron, had all been ordered home, and were on their passage. Should Don Miguel throw off his character as regent, and attempt to assume that of king, both the English and French ministers will leave his court. France and England acting perfectly in concert in this matter.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Sphynx, a Sunday paper of April 6, says, there is a report in circulation, which we believe to be well founded, that the new premier is already disgusted with the cares of office. Among other things, the firmness, or as some would say, obstinacy of a great personage, gives him much uneasiness. Certainly the gallant Duke's looks have not been improved since his accession to political power; when we saw him on Thursday last, he had the appearance of a man worn down with anxiety.

In the London Courier of the 3d of April, we find the following article:—"While the Medway, Capt. Wright, was in Bahia, refreshing on her voyage to the New South Wales, a small schooner came in from the coast of Africa, with 400 slaves. It appeared that she had originally taken on board 600 in all, male and female, but being chased by a ship of war, to prevent capture and to lighten the vessel, the captain had thrown two hundred of them overboard!"

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Saturday, May 3.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mercer succeeded in a motion to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bills relating to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and to refer them to a committee of the whole on the state of the union. The residue of the day was occupied in the passage of the bills acted on in committee on the preceding day; and in passing through committee about thirteen other private bills, which, with a single exception, were ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Monday, May 5.

In the Senate, the tariff bill was considered, and all the amendments reported from the committee of manufactures were disposed of.

The House of Representatives was chiefly engaged in the discussion of the bill to prolong the term of the commission sitting under the treaty of Ghent, which was finally passed, with an amendment limiting the time to the first of September next. The house then took up the amendments made by the senate to the bill making appropriations for internal improvements; when Mr. M'Duffie moved that the house insist on their disagreement to the amendments made by the senate, ask a conference of that body, and appoint managers to conduct it on the part of the house. Some discussion took place on this proposition, but before any question was taken the house adjourned.

Tuesday, May 6.

In the Senate, the tariff bill was considered, and some amendments in addition to those mentioned yesterday being adopted, the bill was reported to the senate. The motion to strike out the provision repealing the drawback on the export of spirits distilled from molasses was discussed, but not decided.

In the House of Representatives, the bills in relation to the roads leading from this city to New Orleans, and to the north west frontier of New York; and the bills relating to the breakwater in Delaware bay, and the grants of lands to Ohio for canals, were transferred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union. The house then insisted on its disagreement to the amendments made in the senate to the bill making appropriations for internal improvments, by a vote of 100 to 81. The bill to continue the mint at Philadelphia, was taken up on motion of Mr Sergeant, and passed through committee, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. The house then receded from its disagreement to the second amendment made in the senate to the bill making appropriatins for the Indian department, which appropriates 22.000 dollars to reimburse the state of North Carolina, the sum paid by that state for the extinguishment of Indian titles. Mr. Mercer moved that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, with a view to take up the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bills, but before the question was taken, the house adjourned.

Wednesday, May 7.

In the senate, the resolution relative to the adjournment was considered and laid on the table. Several private bills were acted on. The tariff bill was discussed, and the amendment striking out the clause which abolishes the drawback on spirits distilled from molasses when exported, was rejected. Several other amendments were rejected. The amendment now pending is one offered by Mr. Smith of Md. imposing a duty of two cents a pound on sheathing copper.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution reported by Mr. Tucker from the select committee, fixing the day of adjournment for the 26th inst. was taken up and agreed to—ayes 124, noes 64. The house then, in committee of the whole on the state of the union, acted upon the bills relating to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the bill for the surviving officers of the revolutionary army, &c. The bills were all then reported to the house, and while the question was pending on the engrossment of the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the house adjourned.

Thursday, May 8.

In the Senate, the bill for continuing the commission under the treaty of Ghent, was taken up, and after some discussion laid on the table. The tariff bill was taken up and discussed. The amendment offered by Mr. Smith of Md. imposing a duty o two cents a pound on sheathing copper, was negatived. The amendment now pending is one offered by Mr. Foot, striking out the third section of the bill, which imposes duties on hemp, flax, molasses, and other articles.

In the House of Representatives, there was a brief discussion, on motion of Mr. Sterigere, to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the revolutionary officers' bill, but the motion was finally withdrawn, as it appeared that a section containing an appropriation for the soldiers had not been discussed in committee, and the speaker decided that the section could not be acted on, according to the rules of the house, until such discussion had taken place. The house then took up the act authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, which was finally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow, by a vote of 117 to 73.

Friday, May 9.

In the Senate, the resolution on the subject of adjournment was taken up, and after some discussion laid on the table. The consideration of the tariff bill was resumed. Mr. Foot withdrew his amendment striking out the third section. Mr. Webster renewed the motion, and advocated it at great length, confining his remarks chiefly to the hemp duty, and to the effect of the bill on wollen manufactures. As a substitute for the hemp duty he proposed that the navy department should be required to purchase, for the use of the navy, American water rotted hemp, when it could be obtained of suitable quality, at an advance of 20 per cent. on the current market price. After a long debate, the motion was rejected—10 to 36. Mr. Benton offered an amendment imposing a duty on indigo, and supported it at length. Mr. Macon rose to speak, and, after proceeding for a few moments, gave way to a motion for adjournment. The senate adjourned at fifteen minutes before ten o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, was passed by a vote of 107 to 71. The house then took up the bill to enlarge the powers of the different corporations of the district. Mr. Mercer moved an amendment, which being of some length, a motion to lay the bill and amendment on the table, and to print them, was successful. The bill to abolish the office of major general was next in order; but, on motion of Mr. M'Duffie, this bill was laid on the table. Various private bills were then acted on in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Wednesday, May 21.

The amendments of the Senate to the tariff bill were all adopted by the House of Representatives on the 15th instant; the bill therefore requires only the signature of the President to become a law.

The Vice President having retired from the chair as presiding officer of the Senate, the hon. Samuel Smith, senator from Maryland, has been elected president *pro tempore* of that house. On the first ballot the hon. Nathaniel Macon, senator from this state, was elected, but declined serving.

Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, and William Pitt Preble, of Maine, have been appointed by the President of the United States, to be severally agents in the negotiation, and upon the umpirage relating to the north-eastern boundary of the United States; and John Savage, of New York, to be treasurer of the United States, in the place of Thomas T. Tucker, deceased.

The Senate have concurred in the resolution of the House of Representatives, fixing on Monday the 26th inst. for the day of adjournment of the two houses of congress

The notorious William L. Wolf, once an inmate of the jail of this county, has been committed to the jail of Fayetteville on a charge of horse stealing.

We have pleasure in stating that the congress of the United States has appropriated 22,000 dollars, to be refunded to this state, being the amount expended by her in extinguishing the title of certain Indians of the Cherokee tribe to reservations of land granted to them in fee simple, by treaties with the United States, in the year 1817 and 1819.

A fellow by the name of —— Holder, the Fayetteville Journal says, was committed to the jail of Cumberland county, on the 13th inst, for a rape committed on the body of a respectable girl aged fourteen years, living near Averasborough.

Counterfeit notes of the Bank of the United States, of the denomination of twenty dollars, purporting to be payable at the branch in New York, letter S, dated 2d May, 1825, remarkably well executed, are in circulation.

Capital Convictions.—At the Superior Court for Cabarrus county, held in Concord, last week, Judge Donnell presiding, negroes *Joe*, the property of Mr. George Kizer, and *Molly*, the property of Mr. George Long, were tried, the first for murdering Mrs. Long, wife of the aforesaid Mr. Long; and the latter as "an accessory before the fact;" and were both found guilty. The Judge sentenced them to be hung, on Friday, the 30th instant.

Joseph Weir, who was convicted, at the last fall term of Cabarrus Superior Court, of kidnapping negroes, and sentenced to be hung, but who appealed to the Supreme Court, and whose decision, we have heretofore advised our readers, was, that the sentence of the court below should be carried into effect, has been ordered to be executed on the same day.

Western Carolinian.

At a late term of Beaufort Superior Court, Judge Strange presiding, two negro men, indicted for burglary, were found guilty and sentenced to be executed on the 7th of next month. At the same term, James and Ross Hanrahan, brothers, and residents of the town of Washington, convicted of assault and battery, were sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in the Newbern Jail—the former at the expiration of that time, to give security in the sum of $2000 for his good behaviour. *Newbern Sent.*

Robbery of the Mail.—The Jackson Gazette, of the 19th inst. says: "The eastern mail, from hence to Nashville, was robbed last week, by the rider, a young man named Powell. It seems that he took out the letter bags a few miles beyond Reynoldsburg, opened the letters, and after taking out the money contained in them, he threw the letters into a branch, where they were discovered by a hunter, and the information given to the post-master at Reynoldsburgh. Powell has been arrested, and is now confined in jail at Charlotte."

A man named Whitman has been sentenced at Philadelphia, to thirty days confinement for stealing a newspaper from under a shop door.

The British transport ship Amelia was lately lost off Gibraltar, and all on board, 80 persons, perished.

The chancellor of England has recently received 1,200*l.* from an unknow person, to be returned to the public funds, "for conscience sake."

Extraordinary Performance.—A wager for a small amount, as to the power of draught of a horse on a railway, was decided in presence of several members of the committee of management of the railway, and a great crowd of spectators. The horse in question started from Gargil colliery, drawing a weight of 50 tons, on 14 wagons, which it conveyed to Kirkintilloch, a distance of 7 miles, in the short space of 1 hour and 14 minutes. We believe this to be the most extraordinary performance of the kind yet on record.

Glasgow Chronicle.

The legislature of Mexico have, at the recommendation of the government, granted a pension of 180 dollars per month to the widow of Lieutenant David H. Porter, and in case of her death, to his children, which sum is equivalent to the whole of his pay and emoluments. A motion was afterwards made to grant all the pay and emoluments of the other seamen who fell in the same action, to their widows, children, and mothers, which motion was referred to a committee.

Nashville, April 18.

Melancholy Catastrophe.—We understand, that the dead body of a man was recently found on an island in the Ohio, near the mouth of the Tennessee river, which, from an examination of the pocket-book and papers about it, is confidently believed to be the corpse of our late fellow citizen, Nelson Patteson. The melancholy fate of this misguided and unfortunate man furnishes a most impressive and salutary lesson. A few weeks since, he was found in our gayest social circles, was cordially taken by the hand, and unsuspected of a mean or dishonourable act. Suddenly he is detected in repeated acts of forgery, he disappears, and is found only a lifeless corpse! Mr. Patteson was not hardened in crime. He probably had no intention to defraud, but hoped and confidently expected to take up all his forged paper. In a moment of pressure from pecuniary embarrassment, he committed his first fatal error, and finding himself able, by a repetition of similar acts, to escape detection, and to obtain temporary relief, he went on, plunging deeper and deeper into crime, until an explosion suddenly arrested him in his mad career, and, awakening from his delusion, in a fit of desperation he *destroyed his life*. The principal source of all this guilt and misery, and ultimate ruin is, we understand, to be found at the gaming table. The estimation in which he was held may be inferred from the fact, that he was appointed to the responsible stations of secretary of the Texas Association, and secretary of the Jackson Corresponding committee in this place.

Banner and Whig.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The twelfth anniversary of this institution was celebrated in the city of New-York on the 8th instant. The meeting was held in the large room at the City Hotel, which was crowded to excess.

The Commercial Advertiser says, the president, Col. Richard Varick, took the chair a little after 10 o'clock. He introduced to the audience the Rev. Dr. Hyde, from Massachusetts, who commenced the exercises of the day by reading a chapter from the prophecy of Isaiah. Several letters were then read from members invited to attend the meeting. Among them was one from his excellency John Quincy Adams, in which he regretted that it was not in his power to accept the invitation of the society, and expressed his wishes for its prosperity, and his fervent hope, that through its instrumentality, under the blessing of Providence, the gospel of Christ might be spread "from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth." The president then read an address of considerable length; in which he adverted to the resignation of the venerable John Jay. In mentioning the names of those members who have died since the last anniversary, he paid a tribute to the memory of the late governor Clinton. The report of the treasurer, John Adams, esq. was next read, and then the annual report, of which the following is an analysis.

Since the last meeting of this society, death has passed through the ranks of its guardians, and four of its vice-presidents are no more among the living; Tilghman, Worthington, Phillips, and Clinton. In alluding to the death of the late governor Clinton, the report states that he was always the decided friend of the Bible cause, and in his address delivered last year, when he presided, his desire was, that it might long retain its zeal and catholic character, and keep pace, in all its interests, with the increase of our growing population. The society have also to mourn the death of one of its managers, Thomas Eddy, of the society of Friends.

The past year has been one of great prosperity to the Bible cause. A deep interest was excited at the last annual meeting, and a new zeal enkindled. There has been a much greater demand for the word of life, the past year, than in any former year.

Books Printed.—The whole number of books printed the past year, or now in the press, amounts to 118,750, viz.

English Bibles,	65,250
English Testaments,	53,000
German Bibles,	500
	118,750

Books Issued.—From the 1st of May, 1827, to the 1st of May, 1828, there have been issued from the depository:—

Bibles in English,	73,426
Testaments in English,	57,073
Bibles in Spanish,	1,643
Testaments in Spanish,	1,447
Bibles in French,	299
Testaments in French,	270
German Bibles,	312
German Testaments,	88
Welsh Bibles,	43
Dutch Bibles,	10
Gælic,	1
Portuguese Testaments,	11
Mohawk Gospels,	4
Making an aggregate of	134,629

Being an increase over the issues of the eleventh year of 62,986. The whole number of issues since the formation, is 646,275. Of the issues of the last 127,347 have been by direct sale, and 7,260 as gratuitous distribution.

In conclusion, "who does not rejoice that to the word of God is now given such a free course? Go back a few centuries and the sacred oracles were rarely to be found, and when found, were but in a written form, and mostly in languages which had ceased to be spoken. Now these holy writings are translated into nearly two hundred living tongues and copies of them have become almost like the stars of heaven, innumerable. Looking up to him, who has given us his word to be the "man of our council," let us in this season of our solemnities resolve never to cease from our labours, till every dweller on our mountains and in our vales shall possess the word; no, not until all nations shall read in their own tongue the wonderful work of God."

A DUEL—IN INDIA.

The regiment of foot was quartered at Vellore, when the tragical occurrence took place which deprived poor Captain Bull of his existence. He was yet in early manhood, beloved by all who knew him, and much respected in the hussar regiment, which he quitted in exchange for a company in the regiment in India, which he had joined only a few months. At Vellore, he found a set of officers, chiefly Irish, and by no means favorable specimens of that country, either in its virtues or its failings. He felt, therefore, as was natural, little or no inclination to associate with them, farther than military duty required. The mess of the regiment was convivial and expensive; and Captain Bull having been affianced to a young lady who was coming to India, had the strongest and most laudable motives for living economically. He therefore intimated, but in terms of politeness, his disinclination to join the mess, stating his expectations of being shortly married, and the consequent increase of expense which he was so soon to incur. But the majority of the mess, the Irish part of it in particular, with the confusion of head incident to those who are resolved to quarrel, interpreted his refusal into a personal affront.

It was then unanimously agreed among nine officers present, that they should draw lots which of them should call Captain Bull out. The lot fell upon Lieutenant Sandys, who, in the name of himself and his brother officers, sent the challenge, which Bull had too much spirit to decline, though determined, as he told his second, not to fire, as he had no personal injury to redress. They went out, Sandys fired, and Captain Bull fell. The systematic cowardice of the plot, and the untimely fate of so excellent a young man, strongly agitated the feelings of all. Sandys, and Yeaman, a lieutenant in the same regiment, his second, were brought down to the Presidency, and tried at the ensuing sessions for wilful murder. The grass-cutters and horse-keepers, who had observed them going out together and returning, and a water-bearer, who had actually seen the duel, were somewhat at a loss to identify Sandys and Yeaman; and the prisoners had, moreover, the advantage of a jury of Madras shop-keepers, who, serving the different regiments with stores, had, on former occasions, acquitted officers under similar charges, and, aggravated as the present case was, probably felt a like indisposition to convict. They were acquitted therefore, but against the strong and pointed directions of the judge, Sir Henry Gwillim, who told the jury that it would be trifling with his own oath not to tell them that it was a case of foul and deliberate murder. They deliberated, or pretended to deliberate, for half an hour; and during this time, the judge, who could not imagine that any other verdict could be brought in but that of "guilty," had already laid his black cap upon his note-book, prepared to pass the sentence of the law upon them, and which, as he told the prisoners, it was his intention to have carried into effect. "You have had," said he addressing them with great solemnity, "a narrow escape, and too merciful a jury. If they can, let them reconcile their verdict to God and their consciences. For my part, I assure you, had the verdict been what the facts of the case so fully warranted, that in twenty-four hours you should both of you have been cold and unconscious corses—as cold and unconscious as that of the poor young man whom, by a wicked conspiracy and a wicked deed, you drove out of existence. Begone; repent of your sins. You are men of blood, and that blood cries up to heaven against you." Sandys and Yeaman were afterwards tried by a court martial, found guilty of the conspiracy against the life of Captain Bull, and broke. The sentence was confirmed by the king, with an additional clause, declaring them "incapable for ever of again serving his majesty." *New Monthly.*

DIED.

In Caswell county, on Sunday morning last, at the residence of William Warren, esq. Mr. Hiram Turner, a native of Connecticut, for several years extensively known as a bookseller in this section of country, and as universally esteemed for the correctness of his deportment and the uprightness of his dealings.

7,000 lbs. good BACON, for sale by

Samuel Child.

May 28. 31—6w

A DREAM OF HEAVEN.

Lo, the seal of Death is breaking,
Those who slept its sleep are waking—
Eden opes her portials fair!
Hark, the harps of God are ringing,
Hark, the seraphs' hymn is singing,
And the living rills are flinging
Music on immortal air!

There no more at eve declining,
Suns without a cloud are shining
O'er the land of life and love;
Heaven's own harvest woo the reaper,
Heaven's own dreams entrance the sleeper,
Not a tear is left the weeper
To profane one flower above.

No frail lilies there are breathing,
There no thorny rose is wreathing
In the bowers of paradise;—
Where the founts of life are flowing,
Flowers unknown to time are blowing;
Mid superber verdure glowing
Than is sunn'd by mortal skies.

There the groves of God, that never
Fade or fall, are green for ever,
Mirror'd in the radiant tide;
There, along the sacred waters
Unprofaned by tears or slaughters,
Wander earth's immortal daughters,
Each a pure immortal's bride.

There no sigh of memory swelleth,
There no tear or misery dwelleth,
Hearts will bleed or dreak no more;
Past is all the cold world's scorning,
Gone the night, and broke the morning,
With seraphic day adorning
Life's glad waves and golden shore.

Oh, on that bright shore to wander,
Trace those radiant wave's meander,
All we loved and lost to see—
Is this hope, so pure, so splendid,
Vainly with our being blended!
No! with Time ye are not ended,
Visions of Eternity.

SONG.—By Bishop Heber.

From the Athenæum, No. 10.

Oh! 'tis not for her lovely face,
With youth and rapture teeming,
Where sweetness sheds its purest grace,
Like morning brightly beaming;
Where beauty's sparkling charms reside,
In treasures bright and airy,
That I adore, in fond delight,
My sweeet, my blue-eyed Mary.

Oh no! 'tis for her happy mind,
Where loveliness reposes,
And infant truth remains unshrined,
Like fragrance in young roses;
Where taste and excellence unite,
Not formed with time to vary,
That I adore with fond delight,
My sweet, my blue-eyed Mary.

NEW-ORLEANS.

BY ROBERT GOODACRE.

New-Orleans consists of the city proper and two suburbs, one above and the other below it, close on the bank of the river. The upper suburb is called the American Faubourg or Faubourg St. Mary, and the lower the French Faubourg or Faubourg Marigny. The latter is almost entirely peopled by French, of the middle and lower classes, the upper principally by Anglo-American emigrants from the northwestern states. The city proper contains a mixture of "all nations, people and tongues that dwell upon the face of the earth."—The city was first settled by the French in 1717, and was named in compliment to the Duc d'Orleans, regent of France during the minority of Louis XV. I cannot here descant on its history, but since the purchase of President Jefferson in 1803, its astonishing increase in wealth and population has been attended by a corresponding influence of the Anglo-American race. Indeed it has during the present year barely escaped dismemberment, arising from the opposing influence of American (as they are called) and French interests. A bill for converting the whole into two cities, to be called the Upper and the Lower city, actually passed the house of representatives, and was thrown out in the senate only by one or two votes, in February last. Immediately after this defeat, a bill was introduced by the French members themselves, for reorganizing the city government, in which many of the measures objected to by the Americans were removed, and their influence in the city councils greatly increased. This measure has restored harmony for the present, but it is easy for an impartial spectator like myself, to see that Gallic influence must at no distant day succumb under the weight of talent, enterprise, and population annually rolling in from the northern states of the Federal Union, and as the neighbourhood becomes healthy, which will be in proportion as civilization advances, it will probably for some time to come continue to augment the population.

New-Orleans proper is in the form of a parallelogram, 1400 yards long by the side of the Mississippi, and 700 yards back from the river, but the ground occupied by buildings on the Upper Faubourg alone is in extent greater than the city, and is constantly extending up the side of the mighty water. The lower Faubourg is about two thirds the size of the city proper, and is understood to be not increasing. The whole is laid out in streets, crossing each other at right angles, fifty toises, or about 107 yards apart, and forty feet wide. It is surrounded by a street nearly 200 feet wide, planted with four rows of the Occidental Plane tree, or American Sycamore, and is truly a delightful ramble. The front side is of course bounded by the river, on the raised bank of which, called the Levee, a busy scene unparalleled for variety and interest in any part of the world with which I am acquainted is continually passing. Let us pass down it from the southern extremity of the Upper Faubourg, to the northern limits of the city proper. For the first mile along the coast of the Mississippi, flat boats or arks form a continual line. Their contents for sale are staves, timber, planks, horses, fat and lean cattle, sheep, hogs, (the American calls all swine, hogs after they are grown,) all sorts of domestic poultry, and various kinds of large and cumbrous materials. This motley collection is succeeded by the steam boats, which are, during the busy months, always in great numbers. During the third week in April last, I counted thirty-nine. They lie with their bows on shore close to the bank, and even project in upon it side by side. There are very few of them small, many of three and four hundred tons burden. All are good looking vessels, many handsome, and a few magnificent. Below these is another continued line of flat boats or arks, which, like the ark of old, is filled with almost every clean and unclean thing; fruits, dried and green, potatoes, hog's lard, boney, salt, salted butter, Indian corn, meal from it of three or four kinds, wheat flour, whiskey, onions, hams of bacon, mutton and venison, salted beef and pork, lead, hay, blades (that is the leaves) of the Indian corn in bundles, (the best fodder that can be grown,) saddles, and last, but not least, cotton bales. Of these I have seen on the Levee and its sides, as many as, if placed side by side, would form a continued line of one mile in length. Next comes the shipping, first the sloops, schooners and brigs, that are confined to the Gulf of Mexico, then the lines of mighty castles that have plowed the Atlantic, carries us far below the limits of the city, and the vast crescent is terminated by four or five steam boats, employed in towing up and down the Mississippi the 105 miles between the city and the Gulf of Mexico. The various articles discharged from these vessels, and lying for sale on the Levee side, defies all enumeration. In one place a vast heap of oranges pine apples, and bananas, fresh from the grove of Cuba, scent the air with their fragrance; close by is a pile of Yorkshire paving stone, exactly like that which is the ornament of our market place side-walks; contiguous is a cargo of logwood and mahogany, and at a short distance a vast mass of cockle shells, brought in ships to coat over the sides of the Levee.

There are probably along this line, not less than fifty booths for oysters and grog, as many stalls for the sale of shoes, shirts, and other clothing, not omitting stockings, which, like certain well-known razors, were made rather for sale than for use. Close by are the two markets of Orleans proper. The first, *halle des boucherier*, (shambles,) is perhaps 200 feet long and 30 feet wide, a neat erection, one story high, the roof supported by pillars, which form twenty-five handsome arches on each side. This is generally well supplied with all kinds of meat, not however of the first quality. The price depends very much on the state of the Ohio river, though one thousand miles distant. Take one example: I went down on my first trip to New-Orleans in January, 1826. Our boat was the first for the season which had scraped over the sand banks of that river. Meat fell the next morning from 25 to 12½ cents per pound, but the Ohio became closed with ice and locked up the boats. About February 8th beef had risen to 37½ cents. The city was full of strangers, and a famine predicted; in another week boats came down in fleets, and before I left the city, on the 8th of March, good beef could be bought at 6¼ cents per pound.

Next came the vegetable and fish market, nearly of the same size and appearance as the meat hall. The variety and delicacy of the lettuces, cresses, carrots, artichokes, green peas, kidney beans, &c. which flourish here through the winter, is astonishing. Nor is the richness of the fish to be complained of; but the wild fowls of the various lagoons (small lakes) in the vicinity, is the most finished dish for the epicure. Market at New-Orleans commences at sunrise, and continues, for some articles, till near noon, but the high press of attendance is from seven till eight o'clock. It is remarkable that here it is the fashion, contrary to most southern cities, for the ladies to go to the market themselves, which they do in a costume not much less gay than that in which they appear at the church or the theatre. The market indeed is quite a fashionable promenade, and of course is extremely crowded.

I have thus attempted a faint sketch of the busy Levee of New-Orleans. On Saturday, May 5th, as I wandered for the last time to its utmost limits, my mind was led to a review of its changes, known and supposed, during the fifty years which are to constitute the first half of the nineteenth century. In the year 1800, the same river flowed past its limits as at present, bringing, as it does now, the superfluous moisture, drained from one million two hundred thousand squure miles, a space nearly equal to the half of Europe, but there were no steam boats on its surface, and but few arks of freemen ventured within the limits of Spanish tyranny and corruption. Ships need not visit a port where there was nothing to sell, and but few persons to purchase their cargoes. The Levee itself instead of being coated with small shells, so as to produce a parade on which the most delicate foot can tread with pleasure and without imbibing damp, was either swept before the winds in clouds of dust, or was ankle deep in rich mud from the river. No drains or channels carried off the rains of heaven. Hence disease like a pestilence infected the atmosphere, and the capital of Louisiana was justly considered a common sewer, notwithstanding the beauty of its position, and the rich taste with which many of the mansions of the French Creole planters had been laid out. But a dexterous manœuvre of Napoleon and Jefferson caused a transfer from Spain to France, and from France to America, which has literally caused 'the desert to rejoice and blossom like the rose.' The few thousand French remaining in Louisiana have been augmented by numbers from France itself, and from the West Indian possessions; while they have been united to a vast number of energetic emigrants from the northwestern parts of the United States. The city now numbers about 50,000 people. The whole extent of the Mississippi basin, which in 1800 contained less than five hundred thousand white people, now contains nearly three millions. Looking down the vista of time, in 1850, on the same ratio, New-Orleans will surpass what New-York now is, and the whole valley of the Mississippi the aggregate population of the British islands.

CURIOSITY.

There is nothing which more strongly marks the possession of a vigorous intellect than the proper exercise of curiosity. It is to this passion that we are indebted for most of the important discoveries in science; impelled by this, man crosses the ocean, traverses deserts, penetrates into barbarous regions; he counts the stars which sparkle in the firmament, and lays bare the various treasures of the earth, which had remained concealed within its bosom from the birth of time.

The eye of the Chaldean, when he watched the heavens, and followed the wanderings of those orbs which shone there with such resplendent lustre, was directed solely by curiosity. He had no thought that what he might note would prove of invaluable benefit to after ages; that the course of the stars, and their relative distances being discovered, a clue would be afforded to lead the mariner in safety on his perilous road; and bring the distant nations of the world into the familiarity of brotherhood.

The brilliant gems of the evening shone above him, and his eyes were naturally attracted towards them; he marked that they changed their places, and curiosity instigated him to trace their revolution. After a time, interest became united with the former impulse; and to their combined incentives all the ulterior advances in astronomy are ascribable.

The same is true of the other sciences, of the arts, and of literature. From early childhood, when our first ideas are communicated to the mind, to latest old age, new and inviting prospects are continually opening before us, at every step of advancement; and curiosity, like the spirit of Alexander, unsatisfied with the spoils it has acquired, while any thing remains to be achieved, still urges us onward. Acquisition but creates the desire of gain; discovery gives birth to new expectations; and one wish quelled, another succeeds, like the spirits in Macbeth, more potent than the first,

But it is only when restrained to legitimate objects of inquiry, and held in subordination to some commendable ultimate end, that this thirst of the mind is the characteristic of vigorous intellect. It may rather be said to denote imbecility and emptiness when every object alike awakens attention, and inspires pursuit. Yet the most of men are impelled along by this all pervading passion, following airy phantoms, like the boy who chases the butterfly, without asking themselves if the attainment of their end will repay them for their toil.

He, however, whose pursuits are innocent is not amenable to great severity of censure, because they are trivial; every individual has a right to the choice of his avocations; and mankind has, in numerous instances, been benefitted by the desultory curiosity of those who have had no determinate motive but the recreation of themselves.

But that petty inquisitiveness which delights in trifling investigations, is oftentimes both dangerous to the possessor, and disagreeable to all around him; and he who seeks merely to employ his own mind by his inquiries, without being useful to others, cannot long retain that neutral state of being, but must soon, not advancing towards virtue, retrograde towards vice.

There is a still lower degree of curiosity, which has been happily hit off in a comedy of recent production, that inspires men to *pry* into the secrets of others, with imperturbable pertinacity of interrogativeness, until, like the honest Dutchman, in one of the eastern states, their victims are almost questioned to death. He who asks of his neighbour questions which concern that neighbour's private business, is impertinent; he who flatters children, or bribes servants, to gain the same intelligence, is either contemptible or base; contemptible, if it be for the gratification of mere curiosity; if for the advancement of his interest, he is base.

Merchants' Telegraph.

From the Boston Patriot.

TOBACCO.

No people upon the habitable globe are so much addicted to the practice of chewing Tobacco as the inhabitants of the United States, and what is remarkable, a large portion of those who indulge in it are persons whose education and habits in other respects, would forbid the idea that they could receive any satisfaction from twisting about in their mouths and inhaling in every breath, the juice of a plant, at the bare taste of which the stomach of every human being revolts, unless he is accustomed to it by degrees. We have heard many a veteran tobacco chewer relate the direful sickness which seized his frame in attempting for the first time to chew; and when by accident a portion of saliva, impregnated with the weed, obtains access to the stomach, how seldom it is that the most hardened can refrain from vomiting. Nor is the habit approved of by those who have contracted it. Unlike the Free Masons who are expressly forbidden either to induce any one to join them or to dissuade them from it, the whole fraternity of tobacco chewers, from the consomers of *Cavendish* and *shag* down to the munchers of *pig tail* and *negro-head*, are unanimous in discouraging their friends from contracting the vile habit. That strong principle of human nature embodied in the old proverb, 'Misery loves company,' makes them lukewarm in cautioning their friend against following their steps; but who ever heard of a tobacco-chewer recommending his example to his friends!

It seems hardly possible that a man can enjoy his food when he has just removed from his mouth a quid of tobacco, when his saliva is tinctured with it, and his teeth contain in all their interstices minute particles of it. His palate must become insensible to delicate perceptions, when it is vitiated by a constant steaming of tobacco.

We would recommend to every young lady to whom a tobacco-chewer may come in the quality of suitor, never to permit him to kiss her hand, much less to presume to approach her lips, while the fumes of tobacco are apparent in his breath.—And if he declare that he cannot rid himself of the habit, let him go; his love is not worth the having, if it has not energy enough to drive out a depraved appetite like the love of tobacco.—Think better of human nature, dear young ladies, than to suppose that tobacco can be long a dangerous rival to Cupid. We would not fear to wager the sweetest kiss that mortal can bestow against a single quid, that our position is correct.

Smoking is hardly less reprehensible than chewing; it has one advantage however, it is not so dirty, nor so constantly pursued; and the two classes are by no means distinct, since most tobacco-chewers indulge in their pipe or cigar.—As to snuff taking we see no great harm in that. The French, the most polite nation in the world, take snuff. And like the old Pennsylvania magistrate, who punished two poor fellows for getting drunk on gin-sling and black-strap, while he set at liberty a third who fuddled on punch, because "I gets drunk on bunch mineself sometimes,"—*we* sometimes titillate our own nostrils with rose scented Maccaba; but never so often that it fails of making us sneeze.

We were led to make these remarks from having seen on a late visit to the statue of Washington, no less than NINETEEN boxes for the reception of tobacco juice, that the gentlemen tobacco-chewers who may wish to contemplate the likeness of the father of their country may not squirt their *dye-stuff* all over the marble floor. What will distinguished foreigners think of our people! we could almost wish that the number of boxes in the recess could be increased to twenty four, that they might think there was a box for each state in the Union. An English gentleman would as willingly be seen going about with a pipe in his mouth as with a quid of tobacco, and it is with much difficulty that the practice is tolerated in any thing like good society there. Nothing but the inestimable qualities which many tobacco-chewers possess (to their credit be it spoken) prevents their being shut out entirely.

A Tobacco Stopper.

SIR PETER PONTOP.

It is not a little extraordinary how many of our most important discoveries owe their existence to chance.—Every body knows the anecdote about Sir Isaac Newton and the apple, Dr. Jenner and the milkmaid, John Bunyan and drunken Perkins, &c. &c.; but every body does not know the anecdote of Sir Peter Pontop, who found the bottom of a coal mine by chance. I proceed, therefore, to relate it. Sir Peter had been quarrelling with one of his workmen, on the day previous to the catastrophe I am narrating, relative to wages. There are two modes of descending into coal pits. The usual way is to be wound down in a machine; but they to whom the exit and entrance are matters of custom, content themselves in descending by grasping a rope, which communicates to a counteracting pully. The weight of the individual thus carries him downwards without dislocation. Sir Peter, on the day in question, adopted the latter expedient, as usual, in utter darkness. Judge of his horror, when, on reaching the extremity of his journey, he found that his feet failed to touch the ground. He instantly thought that the workmen with whom he had quarrelled, had, in revenge, cut short the rope. At length his strength failed him; he let go his hold, expecting to be dashed to atoms in the unfathomable abyss, and found that he had been for a full half hour screaming about three inches from the ground. Here was a chance discovery which nettled Sir Peter sorely; insomuch, that he actually felt half angry with himself for not having been precipitated some hundred feet, according to his reasonable expectation.

New Monthly Magazine.

Do not consider any vice as trivial, and therefore practice it: do not consider any virtue as unimportant, and therefore neglect it.

Forming resentments with mankind may be called "planting misery:" putting aside virtuous deeds, may be called robbing ones self.

Two sons of Hibernia being one day a ducking, Pat discovered a large bed of ducks close by the shore. After having his piece levelled for about five minutes, his companion asked him why he did not fire. Pat replied —"By zounds, I can never get aim at one, but there 's another swims right between him and me?